VAL'TS, I.E.; VOLKOVA, I.B.

Progress in the compilation of the international dictionary on coal petrology. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 25 no.7:127-128 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Coal geology--Dictionaries)

GUDZHEDZHIANI, B.I.; CHICHUA, B.K.; PETROVSKIY, G.D.; KOMETIANI, G.A.; AZMAYPARASHVILI, M.V.; AVALISHVILI, E.Ye.[deceased]; MIRZIASHVILI, T.M.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., glav.red.; ARCHVADZE, Sh.R., red.; BOGOLYUBOVA, L.I., red.; VAL'TS, I.E., red.; TAVADZE, F.N., red.; YABLOKOV, V.S., red.; PEVZNER, G.Ye., red.izd-va; MAKUNI,Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Coal atlas of the Caucasus] Atlas uglei Kavkaza. By B.I.Gudzhedzhiani i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 167 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tiflis. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil.

(Caucasus--Coal geology)

VOLKOVA, I.B.; NALIVKIN, D.V.; SLATVINSKAYA, Ye.A.; BOGOMAZOV, V.M.; GAVRILOVA, O.I.; GUREVICH, A.B.; MUDROV, A.M.; NIKOL'SKIY, V.M.; OSHURKOVA, M.V.; PETRENKO, A.A.; POGREBITSKIY, Ye.O.; RITENBERG, M.I.; BOCHKOVSKIY, F.A.; KIM, N.G.; LUSHCHIKHIN, G.M.; LYUBER, A.A.; MAKEDONTSOV, A.V.; SENDERZON, E.M.; SINITSYN, V.M.; SHORIN, V.P.; BELYANKIN, L.F.; VAL'TS, I.E.; VLASOV, V.M.; ISHINA, T.A.; KONIVETS, V.I.; MARKOVICH, Ye.M.; MOKRINSKIY, V.V.; PROSVIRYAKOVA, Z.P.; RADCHENKO, O.A.; SEMERIKOV, A.A.; FADDEYEVA, Z.I.; BUTOVA, Ye.P.; VERBITSKAYA, Z.I.; DZENS-LITOVSKAYA, O.A.; DUBAR', G.P.; IVANOV, N.V.; KARPOV, N.F.; KOLESNIKOV, Ch.M.; NEFED'YEV, L.P.; POPOV, G.G.; SHTEMPEL', B.M.; KIRYUKOV, V.V.; LAVROV, V.V.; SAL'NIKOV, B.A.; MONAKHOVA, L.P.[deceased]; MURATOV. M.V.; GORSKIY, I.I., glav. red.; GUSEV, A.I., red.; MOLCHANOV, I.I., red.; TYZHNOV, A.V., red.; SHABAROV, N.V., red.; YAVORSKIY, V.I., red.; REYKHERT, L.A., red.izd-va; ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn. red

[Atlas of maps of coal deposits of the U.S.S.R.]Atlas kart ugle-nakopleniia na territorii SSSR. Glav. red. I.I.Gorskii. Zam. glav. red. V.V.Mokrinskii. Chleny red. kollegii: F.A.Bochkovskiy i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 17 p.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya geologii uglya. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Muratov).
(Coal geology--Maps)

VAL'TS, I.E., kand. geologo-miner. nauk, otv. red.; SUVOROV, I.V., red. izd-va; SOROKINA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Physical and chemical properties of coals] Fizicheskie i khimicheskie svoistva iskopaemykh uglei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1962. 267 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Laboratoriia geologii uglia. Trudy, no.16.) (MIRA 15:6)

(Coal—Analysis)

BERDYUKOVA, M.D.; INOSOVA, K.I.; ISHCHENKO, A.M.[deceased]; KOLOMEYTSEVA, A.K.; LIFSHITS, M.M.; PAZUKHINA, D.K.; SHARAYEVA, L.N.; SHIROKOV, A.Z.; VALTS, I.E., red.; STRUYEV, M.I., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., red.

[Atlas of the Lower Carboniferous coals of the Donets Basin] Atlas uglei nizhnego karbona Donetskogo basseina. [By] M.D. Berdiukova i dr. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 101 p. (MIRA 18:4)

MOKRINSKIY, Vladimir Vladimirovich; VAL'TS, Irma Ernestovna; VLASOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; ISHINA, Tamara Andreyevna; PROSVIRYAKOVA, Zoya Petrovna; LAVROV, V.V., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, otv. red.

[Characteristics of the development and distribution of Early Mesozoic coal accumulation in the Crimea, the Caucasus, and the Caspian Sea region] Zakonomernosti razvitiia i razmeshcheniia rannemezozoiskogo uglenakopleniia na territorii Kryma, Kavkaza i Prikaspiia. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 222 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.

VAL'TSEFER, V.L., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; ARTEMOVA, T.N., red.

[Methods for the transformation of drawings] Sposoby preobrazovaniia epiura. Moskva, Mosk. inzhenerno-fizicheskii in-t, 1963. 43 p. (MIRA 18:3)

VAL'TSEV, A.M.; KNOBLOKH, A.K., starshiy kalibrovshchik.

Increasing the productivity of the 330 mill by complete mechanization and the use of an efficient groove design. Metallurg no.7:24-27 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Kramatorskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Kuybysheva.
(Rolling mills)

PONOMAREV, P.U.; VAL'TSEV, A. M.; MASONOV, M.A.; MERKULOVA, Ye. S.; SAVCHENKO, A.S.; DUKHANIN, A.S.; AKHTYRSKIY, V.I.

Rolling of square blanks made by continuous casting. Biul. TSNIICHM no. 8:43 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Kramatorskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Kuybysheva(for Ponomarev, Val'tsev, Masonov, Merkulova, Savchenko). 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii(for Dukhanin, Akhtyrskiy). (Rolling(Metalwork))

VAL'TSEV, I., svarshchik (Moskva)

A dispute which could have been avoided. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.24:14-17 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Moscow--Wages--Machine tool industry)
(Trade unions)

VAL'TSEV, V.B.

Activating effect of the exclusion of a continuous light stimulus on the rhythmic activity of the eye in the frog. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.2:493-496 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Semenovym.
(Vision)

VAL'TSEV, V.B.

Bioelectrical activity of the retina in the isolated frog eye during simultaneous constant and rhythmic light stimulation. Biofizika 7 no.4:433-441 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(ELECTRORETINOGRAPHY) (LIGHT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

electroretinogram wave reactivity, wave [illegible] regularity

ABSTRACT: The effect of a rhythmic continuous light stimulus on all components of the retina response was investigated in an isolated frog eye by electroretinogram recorded with an ENO-1 oscillograph. Light stimulus duration ranged from [illegible]

reactivity of waves b and d shows that adequate retina activity when stimuli are changed is ensured largely by several independent processes. In each of these processes the different stimuli parameters are reflected selectively. An investigation of corresponding b and d wave amplitudes with varied continuous light parameters [illegible]

SUBMITTED: 30Mar63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 021

Card 2/2

VAL'TSEV, V.B.

Significance of the cholinoreactive structures of the first synaptic layer for the bioelectric activity of the retina in frogs. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 15 no.5:934-936 S-O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i neyrofiziologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

VAL'TSEV, V.I.; ARTAMONOVA, S.M.; KRAVCHENKO, L.Kh.

Precipitation of elements from molten salts. Report No.2: Precipitation of nitrates and nitrites of the alkali metals from melts. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.5:59-65 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Alkali metal salts)

VAL'TSEV, V.K.; OZIASHVILI, Ye.D.

Distribution of rare earth elements in the hydrolsis of alloys of their oxides with aluminum thiocyanate. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.6:59-64 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Rare earths) (Aluminum alloys)

VAL'TSEV, V.K.; KOVYRZINA, V.P.

Reaction of lanthanum oxide with ammonium nitrate and sulfate. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 10:71-76 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Lanthanum oxide) (Ammonium salts)

22341

S/200/61/000/004/001/005
D228/D305

18.3100

AUTHORS: Val'tsev, V. K., Artamonova, S. M., Didora, N. F. and Kravchenko, L. Kh.

TITLE: Precipitation of elements from fused salts. Report 1. Precipitation of some elements from fused ammonium nitrate

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya, no. 4, 1961, 38-42

TEXT: This article reports on an investigation into separating rare earth metals by means of precipitation of their insoluble compounds by different precipitants from fused ammonium nitrate. It is known that rare earth oxides react with fused ammonium nitrate forming soluble double nitrates as cited by L. Ordit and Ya. Kleynberg [Abstracter's note: Names taken from Russian] (Ref. 1: Nevodnyye rastvoriteli (Non-aqueous Solvents) IL, M. 1955). At high temperatures double rare earth nitrates react with ammonium sulphate at the formation of double rare earth sulphates, e.g. double

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Precipitation of elements...

lanthanum sulpahte at 330°C as cited by V. K. Val'tsev and V. P. Kovyrzina (Ref. 4: Izv. SO AN SSSR, No 10, 1960). The same reaction in fused ammonium nitrate used as a solvent takes place at 180°C. The use of fused ammonium nitrate allows work at lower temperatures, mainly at 180°C. The following experiments were conducted: Rare earth oxides previously ignited to 900°C - La_2O_3, Nd_2O_3, Er_2O_3, Dy_2O_3 and alkaline earth oxides - MgO, CaO, SrO, BaO, uranium nitrate and thorium nitrate, were dissolved in fused ammonium nitrate at a temperature of 180°C concurrently with the formation of soluble double nitrates. The solubility of double lanthanum nitrate is 60% by weight. The oxides do not react with fused NH_4NO_3. The reactivity of uranium oxide with fused ammonium nitrate is very low. The solution of Th and U was produced as follows: hydrated nitrates of U and Th were fused with ammonium nitrate at 250°C, twice, to a dry cake, a part of which (assumed to be double nitrates) was soluble in fused solvent. A precipitant in the form of salt or dissolved in fused ammonium nitrate was then added to the solution of metal nitrates. The precipitate formed was separated from the

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Precipitation of elements...

mother-liquor by filtration (centrifusion could be used instead, state the authors) and washed with a fused solvent from the excess of precipitant, maintaining the temperature of 180°C. Then the precipitate was analyzed in the case of ammonium sulphate for metal, ammonium ion and sulphate ion. The results of precipitate analysis are given in tabulated form.

Legend: (1) Results of chemical analysis of precipitates; (2) Formula; (3) Content %; (4) Calculated; (5) Found

Результаты химического анализа осадков (1)

Формула (2)	(3) Состав, %					
	рассчитанный (4)			найденный (5)		
	Nd^{+3}	SO_4^{-2}	NH_4^+	Nd^{+3}	SO_4^{-2}	NH_4^+
$2Nd_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 3(NH_4)_2SO_4$ . .	37,25	55,78	6,97	37,50	55,40	7,10
$2Er_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 5(NH_4)_2SO_4$ . .	35,32	55,15	9,42	34,62	55,58	9,77
$2La_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 3(NH_4)_2SO_4$ . .	36,39	56,54	7,07	36,97	54,90	8,12

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Precipitation of elements...

Temperature does not alter the reaction but it does change the ratio x and y in the double lanthanum sulphate - x $La_2(SO_4)_3$ · y $(NH_4)_2 SO_4$. Ammonium oxalate precipitates La, Nd, Dy, Ca, Mg, Sr, Ba, Thorium. Double thorium oxalate is soluble in the excess of precipitant. Uranium under these conditions is not precipitated. Alkali oxalate can be used instead of ammonium oxalate with exactly the same results. Time of precipitation varies from immediate to 30 hours for different rare earth metals. The authors conclude that on the basis of new ideas on the structure of solvents, it may be suggested that this ratio varies also, depending on the precipitant concentration. The different behavior of rare earth metals during precipitation by different precipitants opens up new possibilities for their separation. There is 1 table and 6 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: R. C. Vickery. I. Chem. Soc., 10, 2800 (1949), T. Meller, D. Aftandilian. Inorg. Syntheses, 5, 37 (1957), D. M. Gruen. I. Inorg. Nucl. Chem. Soc., 4, 1, 74 (1957)

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya

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22341
S/200/61/000/004/001/005
D228/D305

Precipitation of elements...

AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Division, AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1960

X

Card 5/5

23631
S/200/61/000/006/003/004
D206/D303

5.2300 1087, 1155, 1228

AUTHORS: Val'tsev, V.K., Avvakumov, Ye. G. and Pyr'yev, M.F.

TITLE: Distribution of lanthanoids in the fusion of ammonium nitrate in the process of zoned crystallization

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya, no. 6, 1961, 71-74

TEXT: The purpose of this work was the study of the distribution of the reaction products of rare-earth oxides (La, Pr, Nd, Sa, Er and Y) with fused ammonium nitrate in the process of zoned crystallization. There appears to be little published information concerning the application of zoned crystallization for separating and purifying rare-earth elements, although the method has been employed by Sue et al (Ref. 1: P. Sue, I. Pauly, Bull. Soc. Chim. de France, No. 5, 593 (1958) for isolating other elements with similar chemical properties. Further research by V. Val'tsev and V. Kovyrzina (Ref. 5: Izv. sibir. otdel. Akad Nauk SSSR, No. 10, 1960) resulted in the development of a technique for obtaining the double nitrate of lan-

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Distribution of lanthanoids...

thanum and in certain data regarding its solubility in fused ammonium nitrate. The experimental procedure adopted by the authors comprises the initial solution of rare-earth oxides in molten ammonium nitrate; the cooling of the melt in an aluminum boat, with the formation of a semi-cylindrical slab having a length of 32 cm; the refusion of the slab at 170 - 190°C in a molybdenum-glass tube by means of a heater which is fitted with a thermocouple and rheostat to ensure smooth temperature control and which is moved over the slab at a speed of 0.82 cm/hr; the removal of the slab from the boat after a period of 45 hours; and the subsequent dissection of the slab into ten equal parts which are then analyzed for the rare-earths. During the passage of the salt slab through the molten zone the rare-earths are redistributed in such a way that their concentration at the end of the slab considerably exceeds the original value. The distribution curves for the nitrates of Nd, Sa and Y are shown graphically. The coefficient of enrichment (K) - necessary for comparing the behavior of elements in the process of zoned crystallization - was calculated from the ratio of their inital to final concentration. After three slab runs through the fused zone the dis-

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tribution of elements at the end of the slab is in direct linear relationship to their atomic weights (A): K = 0.063A - 7.33. This relationship also holds for a slab of heterogeneous composition prepared in a slightly different manner. Coefficients of separation - the ratio of the enrichment coefficients for certain pairs of elements - were found in order to appraise the possibility of purifying particular elements. They reach a maximum when nitrates are crystallized in a heterogeneous slab, after no less than nine runs through the fused zone. The pairs Sa - Y and Nd - Sa were therefore subjected to zoned purification under these conditions which are evidently the most favorable for purifying certain pairs of rare-earth elements. A relatively pure separation is effected in the case of samarin and yttrium: the yttrium content rises from 97.1% to 99.2%, while the samarin concentration falls from 2.9% to 0.8%. The removal of neodymium from yttrium, however, was not successfully accomplished. This is believed to be due to the fact that the distribution of rather large amounts of rare-earths in ammonium nitrate differs from the normal distribution specified by existing equations (Ref. 6: Metody polucheniya chistykh metallov (Methods of Obtaining

Distribution of lanthanoids...

Pure Metals), Sb. perevodov (Collection of translations), IL, 1957) which are only applicable in the case of a low concentration of impurities in a slab in the process of zoned crystallization. The authors conclude that their method is only suitable for separating some elements of the yttrium and cerium groups; it is not recommended for purifying mixtures consisting of elements from other rare-earth groups with very similar properties. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 6 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J.K. Marsh, J. Chem. Soc. No. 1, 2051 (1946); R.C. Vickery, J. Chem. Soc. No. 10, 2508 (1949); T. Meller, V. Aftandialian, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 76, 5249 (1954).

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Organic Chemistry Institute of the Siberian Division, AS USSR) Novosibirsk

SUBMITTED: September 7, 1960

Card 4/4

27732
S/200/61/000/009/002/003
D219/D301

5.2300 1228 1087 1273

AUTHORS: Val'tsev,V.K., and Kovyrzina,V.P.

TITLE: Thermographic investigation of the reaction of lanthanic oxide with maleic acid

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye, Izvestiya, no. 9, 1961, 47-52

TEXT: Thermal methods of synthesizing the rare-earth maleates have been little studied, so the authors investigated this problem by physico-chemical research on the reaction of La_2O_3 with maleic acid.The analyses were carried out in accordance with N.S. Kurnakov's thermographic method Abstracter's note: No reference given with supplementary volumetric, crystallographic and chemical techniques. The experimental apparatus included the pyrometer and recording buret, described by L.G. Berg (Ref.2: Termografiya (Thermography), Moscow, 1937; Ref. 3: Tr. Kaz. fil. AN SSSR, vyp. 3, 1956), and G.B. Bokiy's polarizing microscope (Ref. 4: Immersionnyy analiz (Immersion analysis), Moscow, 1951). It was first established that the

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Thermographic investigation of the reaction...

reaction between La_2O_3 and maleic acid begins at 110°. Next, mixtures containing variable amounts of these compounds were heated for 20 minutes at 130° and then analyzed crystallo-optically, when two products--termed A and B--were detected. Their refractive indices are 1.577 and 1.446, both substances being soluble in water but insoluble in alcohol, acetone and benzene. B, present in very small quantities, may be due either to A's reaction with excess maleic acid or to A's thermal decomposition. Additional tests, involving the continuous heating of samples to 350°and the use of CaH_2 and P_2O_5 absorbers, indicated the dissociation of A first at 145°, when water is evolved, and then again at 196°; CO_2, however, is only given off at temperatures of 260° and above. It was further ascertained that A partly decomposes at 145° into B, which itself dissociates into water and CO_2 between 196° and 260°. The maximum evolution of heat from the reaction is obtained if the original materials are taken in strict stoichiometric proportions: the greater the divergence from this ratio, the less likely the decomposition of A. According to the results of the authors' chemical analyses A has the formula: $La_2(C_4O_4H_2)_3 \cdot 1.23H_4C_4O_4$. Its aqueous solution

Thermographic investigation of the reaction...

gives a pH of 4 and intensely decolorizes permangnate. Conclusions. 1) The lanthanic maleate thus synthesized differs from the usual neutral-salts prepared from rare-earth oxides and ammonium compounds in that it is a double salt--of $La_2(C_4O_4H_2)_3$ and $H_4C_4O_4$. 2) The thermal decomposition of the double salt proceeds through the splitting-off of maleic acid, which simultaneously breaks down into the anhydride and water, to the formation of a new compound that also dissociates at higher temperatures; the nature of this substance has yet to be determined. 3) The authors stress the importance of this reaction between rare-earth oxides and molten acid to form new compounds with new properties: e.g. the solubility of these secondary products is negligible in comparison with that of the primary products of the interaction of rare-earth oxides with certain organic acids. There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Section, Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Novosibirsk)

37269

S/200/62/000/002/002/003
D204/D301

18.1495

AUTHORS: Valtsev, V.K., Oziashvili, Ye.D., and Solov'yev, L.K.

TITLE: Zone crystallization of lanthanon compounds from certain molten salts

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye, Izvestiya, no. 2, 1962, 53 - 57

TEXT: Description of an investigation aimed at clarifying the rules prevailment during the zone crystallization of complex systems of lanthanon compounds from fused NH_4NO_3 and NH_4CNS (as oxides) and $MgCl_2$ and $BaCl_2$ (as chlorides). The following mixtures were tested (%): (1) La 2.5, Pr 8-11, Nd 86.84, Sm 2-3, and (2) Pr 3.66, Sm 29.3 Eu 1.0, Gd 24.3, Dy 5.77, Ho 0.5, Eb 4.7, La, Tb, Yb 1, Y 25.2. The melts were cast into rods which were then zone crystallized 6-9 times, passing the zone at 5 cm/hr. The experimental method for chloride melts is indicated; for the other two the procedure was that used earlier. Sections of rod were then analyzed spectrographically for the lanthanons. The results are tabulated and discus-

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Zone crystallization of lanthanon ...

sed. In NH_4NO_3 the heavier elements tended in general to concentrate at the end of the bar and the same was observed for Sm (mixture (1)) in the NH_4CNS melt. Similar tendencies were observed for the chloride melts although the results were only qualitative. It is concluded that (a) zone crystallization from NH_4NO_3 or NH_4CNS is promising owing to the low temperature of the process. The chloride process is further made difficult due to the hygroscopic properties of the lanthanon chlorides. (b) Concentration of the heavier elements at the end of the bar is probably due to their lower m.p.'s although discrepancies to this rule were observed. (c) Relative proportions of the lanthanons (mixture (1)) in NH_4NO_3 and NH_4CNS melts were relatively unaltered after zone crystallization. The distribution is probably affected rather more in the high temperature chloride process. Analytical work was carried out by R.R. Shvangiradze. There are 3 tables and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: H. Reed, B.S. Hopkins, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 57, 1159, 1935.

Card 2/3

Zone crystallization of lanthanon ... S/200/62/000/002/002/003
D204/D301

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Siberian Branch of the AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1960

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Val'tsev, V. K.; Avrakumov, Ye. G.; Ry*r'yev, M. F.; Kravchenko, L. Kh.

TITLE: Separation of lanthanides in ammonium nitrate with the help of zone crystallization. Part 3

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1963, 152-154

TOPIC TAGS: zone crystallization, La, Nd, Er, Sm, Gd, Yt, lanthanide separation

ABSTRACT: The possibility of separating La, Nd, Er, Sm, Gd, and Yt as double sulfates from ammonium nitrate melts by zone crystallization was investigated. Separation was indicated after only 3 passes of the molten zone at 0.82 cm/hr, using ammonium sulfate as precipitant; the lanthanide double sulfates settled out in the central portion of the bar. (Ammonium oxalate was also effective as precipitant.) The lighter element is more concentrated in the latter part of the ingot; it dissolves more readily in the NH sub 4 NO sub 3 than the heavy elements and passes to the end of the ingot. Optimum conditions for selective separation (selection of precipitant, length of ingot, number of passes, lanthanide concentration, etc.) remain to be worked out. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figs.

Card 1/2 Association: Inst. of Inorganic Chemistry, Siber'an Dept., AN SSSR

KUPRIYANOVA, A.K.; VAL'TSEV, V.K.; KAMARZIN, A.A.

Precipitation from fused salts. Report No.3: Precipitation of neodymium and praseodymium from molten potassium nitrate studied by the method of amperometric titration. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.7 Ser.khim.nauk no.2:29-33 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

S/709/60/025/001/005/006
D040/D113

AUTHORS: Spivak, E.I., and Val'tsev, V.V., Engineers

TITLE: Reheating furnaces with reels

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo chernoy metallurgii. Trudy, v.25, pt.1. Moscow, 1960. Raschety, konstruirovaniye i ekspluatatsiya nagrevatel'nykh pechey; materialy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya, 358-365

TEXT: The paper describes two reheating furnaces in operation since 1957 at the Novo-Lipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Novo-Lipetsk Metallurgical Plant). Designed by the Gipromez Institute, these were the first Soviet reheating furnaces with a reel inside. The furnaces reheat metal in the rolling process on the finishing stand of a 1200 strip mill consisting of two stands. Slabs, 600-1000 mm wide, 100-140 mm thick, 2.0-2.3 m long and weighing up to 2.5 t, are heated in a holding furnace and rolled in a rough stand to 10-11 mm thickness. Strips of 2 mm thickness are rolled in the

Card 1/3

Reheating furnaces ...

finishing stand in 5 passes, and a strip runs twice into each furnace; strips thicker than 3 mm and narrow bands thicker than 2.5 mm take 3 passes. The rolling speed in the finishing stand can be varied between 0.5 and 7 m/sec. Each furnace is a chamber with a reel drum inside. The furnace roof and the top portion are removable. Blast furnace gas is used for fuel. Eight injection burners, 75 mm in diameter and designed by Stal'proyekt, are placed in the top part of the furnace. They operate on cold air. The combustion products are removed through ducts in the furnace bottom and draft channels with an exhaust fan. Part of the fumes escapes through the permanently open furnace door and is caught in a hood. The temperature is maintained automatically at 1100°C, and the actual increase in the temperature of strip passing through the furnace is 10°C instead of 50°C (from 850 to 900°C) as expected; the heat capacity of gas exceeds the expected value and rolling of thin strip would be impossible without heating in the furnaces. At an average mill output of 30 t/hr, the gas consumption is 100 m³/t in both furnaces; 56-58 t/hr has been reached with three-pass rolling of 600-700 mm wide strip to 3-4 mm thickness. Initially reel drums of steel with

Reheating furnaces ...

26-30% Cr and 3-4% Ni had to be frequently replaced, but drums of steel with 23% Cr and 19% Ni introduced later, have a much longer life. Some overheating of the strip edges cannot be prevented, for the edges are open to heat during the entire coiling period. Schematic drawings show the furnace design and the heat measurement and automatic regulation system. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentroenergochermet and the Novo-Lipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Novo-Lipetsk Metallurgical Plant)

Card 3/3

VAL'TSEVA, I.A.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; TALYZIN, F.F.

Effect of snake venom on the frog heart. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.4:956-958 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Pervyy moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I.M.Sechenova. (Venom) (Heart)

VAL'TSEVA, I.A.

Changes in the bioelectric activity of the cerebral cortex and respiration due to the effect of the cobra venom (Naja tripudians var. coeca Gmel.). Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.1:244-247 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Pervyy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I.M.Sechenova. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(VENOM)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)
(RESPIRATION)

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; TALYZIN, F.F.; VAL'TSEVA, I.A.; PCHELKINA, A.A.; SIDOROV, V.Ye.

Durability of antidotal properties of liquid and dried "antigiurza" serum. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.6:1428-1431 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Pervyy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I.M.Sechenova, Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR i Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F.Gamaleya AMN SSSR.
(VENOM)
(SERUM)

VAL'TSEVA, I.A.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; TALYZIN, F.F.

Effect of heparin on mice affected with the venom of Vipera lebetina. Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.3:672-674 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Pervyy moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I.M.Sechenova.
(VENOM) (HEPARIN)

VAL'TSEVA, I.A.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; TALYZIN, F.F.

Effect of the venom of the Central Asiatic cobra Naja tripudians var. coeca on the central nervous system. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.2:469-471 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(VENOM—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

TALYZIN, F.F.; VAL'TSEVA, I.A.; PCHELKINA, A.A.; YURKOVA, I.B.

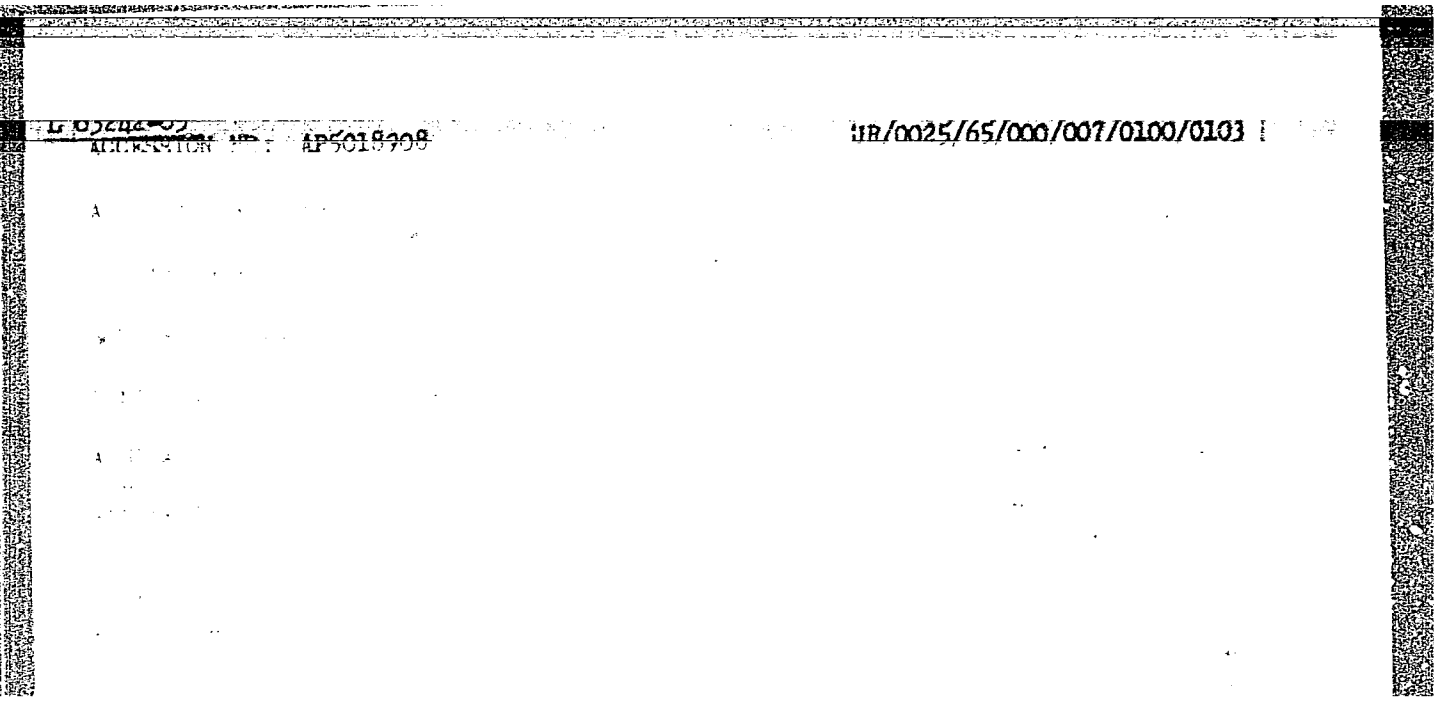
Detoxicating effect of propyl gallate, heparin and hydrocortisone on the venom of Vipera lebetina. Trudy Un. druzh. nar. 7. Vop. med. no.1:134-139 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra obshchey biologii Universiteta Druzhby Narodov imeni Patrisa Lumumby, Moskva.

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; TALYZIN, F.F.; VAL'TSEVA, I.A.; PCHELKINA, A.A.; YURKOVA, I.B.

Antidotal effect of propyl gallic acid, heparin and hydrocortisone on the venom of Vipera lebetina. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no.6:1476-1478 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Pervyy moskovskiy meditsinskiy instituta imeni Sechenova i Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni K.F. Gamaleya.



effective if introduced 10-15 minutes after the bloc. Members of bourgeois and

Card 1/2

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, PH

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

L 29350-66 EWT(1) RO

ACC NR: AP5021472 SOURCE CODE: UR/0026/65/000/008/0051/0052

AUTHOR: Ve'tseva, I. A. (Candidate of biological sciences) 21 B

ORG: 1-y Meditsinskiy institut im. I. M. Sechenova, Moscow (1st Medical Institute)

TITLE: Venom as medicine

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 8, 1965, 51-52

TOPIC TAGS: pharmacognosy, drug treatment, drug

ABSTRACT: The author reviews the various studies which have been conducted in search of the medicinal properties of snake venom. Clinical compounds prepared from the venom of specified species of snakes have been used as analgesics and in the treatment of epilepsy, stenocardia and polyarthritis. A. S. Melik-Karamyan (Tashkent) is developing a compound to alleviate bronchial asthma and some other diseases. Attempts have been made to use venom in stunting cancerous growths in experimental animals. Z. S. Barkagan developed "lebetoks",

Card 1/2 UDC 577.15

L 29350-66
ACC NR: AP5021472

0

a compound promoting the coagulation of blood in hemophilic individuals. Emulsion of "krotalin" (GDR), "vipralin" (CSSR) and "vipratoks" (GDR) are used in the treatment of various forms of neurology.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 UC

L 27591-66 EWT(1) RO

ACC NR: AP6018403 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/162/001/0225/0228

30
B

AUTHOR: Pavlovskiy, Ye. N. (Academician); Val'tseva, I. A.; Malakhov, O. A.; Seyfullina, K. N.; Talyzin, F. F.

ORG: First Moscow Medical Institute im. I. M. Sechenov (Pervyy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut); Institute of Zoology, AN SSSR (Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Comparison of the effects produced by venom from Bungarus fasciatus, Naja tripudians, and Vipera lebetina in the isolated frog heart

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 1, 1965, 225-228

TOPIC TAGS: poison, toxicology, pharmacology, cardiovascular system, experiment animal

ABSTRACT: The three kinds of venom applied to the isolated frog heart in the same dose ($1 \cdot 10^{-2}$) had different effects. That of Bungarus disrupted the relaxation phase of the working heart, but left the contraction phase unaffected. The ventricles came to a standstill during systole. The cobra venom primarily impaired the contractions of the heart, but had less effect on the relaxation phase. Both neurotropic poisons (Bungarus fasciatus and Naja tripudians) in the aforementioned dose sharply inhibited cardiac action. The effect was irreversible and fatal. The viper venom, which has hemorrhagic action, quickly inhibited cardiac action. However, unlike the other two, it could be washed out with Ringer's solution, after which the cardiac action soon returned to normal. The

Card 1/2

L 27591-66

ACC NR: AP6018403

experiments showed that the same dose of two neurotropic poisons (Bungarus and Naja) affects the heart differently. A lower concentration of Bungarus venom was found to have little influence on cardiac action. It resulted only in slight temporary compensation in response to the changes induced. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 08Feb64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

VAL'TSEVA, I.A.

Role of nonspecific means against the aftereffects of snake bites. Trudy 1-go MMI 41:22-25 '65.

Neurotropic effect of some snake venoms. Ibid.:26-32
(MIRA 18:12)

TALYZIN, F.F., prof.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N. [deceased]; VAL'TSEVA, I.A.; PCHELKINA, A.A.; YURKOVA, I.B.

Use of propyl gallic acid, heparin, and hydrocortisone in poisoning of animals with Vipera lebetina venom. Trudy 1-go MMI 41:14-17 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Talyzin).

L 37764-66 EWT(1)/T RO/JK

ACC NR: AP6028846 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0321/66/027/003/0276/0281

48
B

AUTHOR: Pavlovskiy, Ye. N. (Deceased); Talyzin, F. F.; Emanuel', N. M.; Val'tseva, I. A.; Pchelkina, A. A.; Yurkova, L. B.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR); Zoological Institute, AN SSSR (Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR); First Moscow Medical Institute im. I. M. Sechenov (Pervyy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut); Institute im. I. M. Sechenov (Pervyy Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut); Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamaleya, AMN SSSR (Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Neutralizing effect of inhibitors of radical-chain processes (propylgallate), heparin, and hydrocortisone on viper venom

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey biologii, v. 27, no. 3, 1966, 276-281

TOPIC TAGS: mouse, toxicology, free radical, biologic secretion, drug effect

ABSTRACT: Mice were injected subcutaneously with 1 ml of a solution containing 0.02 mg of venom and 3.75 mg of propylgallate (a typical inhibitor of free-radical processes). Some 73% of the experimental mice survived as compared with only 6% of the controls. The survival rate of mice after simultaneous injection of heparin and venom was 63.7% (subcutaneous) and 77.7% (intravenous) as compared with 22.2% of the controls. The subcutaneous injection of venom and hydrocortisone resulted in the death of 5 out of 11 mice as compared with 9 out of 11 control animals. The authors concluded by recommending the use of propylgallate, heparin, or hydrocortisone to treat viper bites only if the specific "antigurza" serum is not available. Safe when administered in therapeutic doses, these drugs can mitigate the effects of severe poisoning by snake venom. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 02Feb66 / ORIG REF: 025 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 LS

VAL'TSEVA, O.V.; SAVICH, Ye.I.

Development of the embryo in Nymphaea candida Presl. and Nymphaea tetragona Georgi. Bot. zhur. 50 no.9:1323-1326 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

VAL'TSGEFER, V. L.

Nachertatel'naia geometriia i mashinostroitel'noe cherchenie. Moskva, "Sovetskaia nauka", 1950. 136 p.

Descriptive geometry and mechanical drawing.

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

CHALYY, Aleksandr Trofimovich; SHCHUKIN, S.M., dotsent, retsenzent; VAL'TSOFER, V.L., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; MAYZVSKIY, V.V., inzh., red.

[Course in descriptive geometry] Kurs nachertatel'noi geometrii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 278 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Geometry, Descriptive)

VAL'TSCOTT, E. (Belitz-Eremberg, Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika)

Low-frequency amplifiers. Radio no.10:41-42 O '64. (MIRA 18:2)

L 04255-67 EWT(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP6005377 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0121/0122

38
B

AUTHORS: Vul'fson, D. L.; Rubinshteyn, I. I.; Avrekh, D. E.; Val'tsis, U. A.; Korchinskiy, V. K.; Geyfman, I. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: A continuously variable variator of the number of revolutions of an output shaft. Class 47, No. 177724 [announced by Kiev Machine Construction Plant im. M. I. Kalinin (Kiyevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 121-122

TOPIC TAGS: bushing, shaft, speed regulator

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a continuously variable variator of the number of revolutions of an output shaft. The device contains conical sliding disks with control levers on two parallel shafts. The disks are spanned by an endless flexible traction organ, the tension of which is controlled. To reduce the dimensions of the variator without reducing the transmittable power and to increase the stability of the number of revolutions, it is equipped with an additional shaft situated between the shafts with the sliding disks and parallel to them and having a threaded stem. Rigidly attached to the additional shaft are two cams and a bushing, a control nut that rests on the bushing, and a self-stopping screw pair with a worm gear connected to the bushing by a sliding key. The control levers are

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.85--551.4

ACC NR: AP6005377

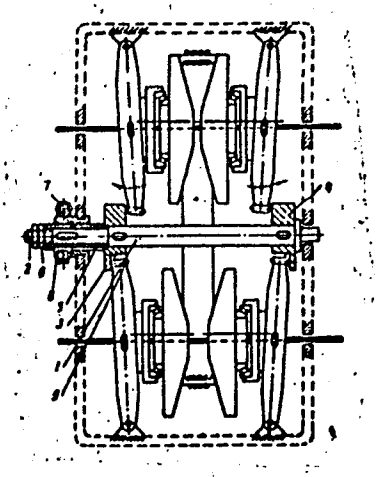


Fig. 1. 1 - additional shaft; 2 - threaded stem; 3 and 4 - cams; 5 - bushing; 6 - control nut; 7 - self-stopping screw pair; 8 - sliding key; 9 - rollers of control levers

double-beat and armless, are equipped with rollers which interact with the cams, and are hinged in the housing. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 30Nov64

Card 2/2 fv

VAL'TSOVA, O.V.

Spermatogenesis in the common ash. Vest.Mosk.un. 8 no.3:135-140 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Kafedra vysshikh rasteniy. (Ash (Tree))

VAL'TSOVA, O.V.

Biology of the flowering of the common ash (Fraxinus excelsior L.). Biul. MOIP Otd.biol. 58 no.4:61-70 '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Ash (Tree))

VAL'TSOVA, O. V., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Biology of the Florescence and Embryology of ~~Some~~ Certain Varieties of [redacted] Ash." Mos, 1957. 18 pp (Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov, Biological-Soil Faculty), 110 copies (KL, 51-57, 92)

VAL'TSOVA, O.V.

Embryology of red ash (Fraxinus pubescens Lam.) and green ash (Fraxinus viridis Msch.). Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:112-116 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy vysshikh rasteniy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(ASH (TREE)) (BOTANY--EMBRYOLOGY)

VAL'TSOVA, O.V.

Embryology of the European ash. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.35: 61-66 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy im.M.V.Lomonosova.
(Ash (Tree)) (Botany--Embryology)

VAL'TUKH, K. (Kaluga)

Can profitableness serve as a decisive criterion for the effectiveness of the utilization of assets. Vop. ekon. no.12: 129-137 D '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Russia--Industries) (Profit)

VAL'TUKH, K.

Production cost indices and the utilization of fixed assets and working capital. Fin.SSSR 20 no.10:48-55 O '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Kaluga Province--Finance)

VAL'TUKH, K.; DOLOTENKOVA, L.

Fundamental advantages of socialism in utilizing production funds. Fin. SSSR 22 no.3:48-57 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Capital) (Communism)

ABALKIN, Leonid Ivanovich; VAL'TUKH, Konstantin Kurtovich; DOLOTENKOVA, Liliya Pavlovna; MANDRIGINA, Faina Aleksandrovna; PLYSHEVSKIY, B.P., red.; MATSUK, R.V., red. izd-va; GARINA, T.D., tekhn. red.

[Study of the production of the means of production under the conditions of the general crisis of capitalism; based on the U.S.A.]Ocherk vosproizvodstva v usloviiakh obshchego krizisa kapitalizma; na primere SShA [By] L.I.Abalkin i dr. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 118 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(United States--Economic conditions)

VAL'TUKH, K. K.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Economic Sciences at the Institute of Economics

"Several Problems of the Turnover of Industrial Enterprise Funds in Expanded Socialist Reproduction."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

KACHANAK, Stefan, doc., inz. C.Sc.; VALTYNI, Jan ins.; SZAUDEROVA, Julia, inz.

Adsorption dynamics in continuous columns in the active carbon of the first structural type. Chem zvesti 16 no.6: 417-430 Je '62.

1. Katedra anorganickej technologie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava. Adresa autorov: Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti. 2, Chemicky pavilon, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava.

KACHANEK, Stefan, doc., inz., C.Sc.; VALTYNI, Jan, inz.

Effect of temperature on the dynamics of adsorption in continuously working columns. Chem zvesti 16 no.7:505-515 '62.

1. Katedra anorganickej technologie Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej, Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2, Chemicky pavilon.

KACHANAK, Stefan, doc., inz., C.Sc.; VALTYNI, Jan, inz.

Effect of temperature on the dynamics of adsorption in continuous columns (II). Chem. zvesti 16 no.8:581-592 Ag '62.

1. Katedra anorganickej technologie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Chemicky pavilon, Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2.

KACHANAK, Stefan, doc., inz., CSc.; VALTYNI, Jan, inz.; EWERLINGOVA, Viktoria, inz.

Adsorption dynamics in continuous columns from the viewpoint of the Brunauer, Emmet, Teller theory. Chem zvesti 17 no.6: 378-389 '63.

1. Katedra anorganickej chemie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava, Lollarovo namesti 2.

KACHANAK, Stefan, doc., inz., CSc.; VALTYNI, Jan, inz.

Expression of equations of the layer height of continuous adsorption columns. Pt.2. Chem zvesti 17 no.10/11:709-716 '63.

1. Katedra anorganickej technologie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2.

HENA, J.; ILAVSKY, J.; KOSSACZKY, E.; VALTYNI, J.

Fluidizing-point velocities of nonspherical particles. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.3:555-569 Mr '63.

1. Chemical Faculty, Technical Institute, Bratislava.

L 1697-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024157 21 B CZ/0043/64/000/012/0881/0889

AUTHOR: Kachanank, S. (Kakhanyak, Sh.)(Engineer, Doctor)(Bratislava); Valtyni, J. (Valtini, Ya.)(Candidate of sciences, Engineer)(Bratislava)

TITLE: Derivation of equations for the calculation of packed height of continuous adsorption columns (III)

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 12, 1964, 881-889

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, calculation, solution concentration, thermochemistry

ABSTRACT: Equations for the calculation of the concentration profile, and for the height of packing in a continous adsorption column are derived, under the assumption that the reaction rate is determined by the rate of diffusion, and that the adsorption equilibria can be expressed by Langmuir's equation of adsorption isotherms. A transformation of variables that allows a simplification of resulting equations and of numerical calculations was effected. A possibility of reducing the number of variables in the equations describing operations of a continous adsorption column is discussed. Orig. art. has: 40 formulas, 1 graph.

Card 1/2

L 1697-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024157

ASSOCIATION: Katedra anorganickej technologie Slovenskej vysokej skoly technickej, Bratislava (Department of Inorganic Technology, Slovak Technical College)

SUBMITTED: 08Jun64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: GC, MA
NR REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 003	JPRS

Card 2/2 NP

Valorization of willow wood by dry distillation M Marinescu, Gh Botez, and E Calu *Lucr sti pentru Romîne, Filiala Iaşi, Stadiul celul Silvic* 3, No 1-4, 213-24 (1952).—*Salix alba* (I) was subjected to dry distn in a horizontal retort. The max yield in HOAc is obtained when I is between 15 and 20 yrs old. The yield in wood tar increases with the age of I. The younger the I the higher the C content. These also vary with the color obtained from beech wood. II only at 40, 45, and 50 yrs old. The properties of I at the age of I show that it can replace the C of II. The regeneration of I is 3-4 times faster than that of II.

The bark of young I is richer in tannins than that of II.

Emanuel Merdinger

COUNTRY : Rumania
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 5 1960, No. 17272

AUTHOR : Curievici, I., Marinescu, M., and Valu, F.
INST. : Iasi Polytechnic Institute
TITLE : The Experimental Investigation of the Evaporation of Drops of Some Organic Solvents

ORIG. PUB. : Bul Inst Politechn Iasi, 4, No 3-4, 337-344 (1958)

ABSTRACT : The authors have measured the rate of evaporation of drops of toluene and ethanol of different sizes in a stream of air at different temperatures and flow rates. The equation of Ranz (?) and Marshall (Chem Eng Progress, 48, 141 (1952)) for the heat transfer from an evaporating drop is confirmed. The modification to this equation proposed by Radush (RZhKhim, 1956, No 22, 73791) could not be confirmed.

N. Fuks

CARD: 1/1

64

VALU, F., ing.

Prospects of introducing the technological processes in fluidified layers in the textile industry. Ind text Rum 12 no.1:1-9 Ja '61.

1. Institutul Politehnic, Iasi.

GRINDEA, M., prof. ing.; VALU, F., lector; ZEIDMAN, R., sef lucrari; FORST, T., asistent; IFRIM, S., asistent

Some aspects of finishing woolen materials. Ind text Rum 12 no.1:16-21 Ja '61.

1. Institutul Politehnic, Iasi, Catedra de tehnologie chimica textila.

VALU, F., ing.

Automation in textile finishing. Ind text Rum 13 no.7:290-297 Jl '62.

1. Institutul Politehnic, Iasi.

GRINDEA, M., prof. ing.; VALU, Fl., lector ing.

For the young technicians. Ind text Rum no. 3: 157-159 Mr '64.

VALU, Fl., ing.

Reduction of caloric energy in the drying process of textile materials. Ind text Rum 15 no. 2:90-95 F '64.

TAKACS, I., dr.; VALU, G., dr.; URI, J., dr.; RUZICSKA, Gy, dr.; POHANKA, O., dr.

Comparative study of the chloramphenicol levels in the blood serum following oral and parenteral administration. Orv. hetil. 106 no.23:1069-1072 6 Je '65

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinika (igazgato: Arvay, Sandor, dr.) es Gyogyszertani Intezet (igazgato: Valyi-Nagy, Tibor, dr.).

VALYI-NAGY, Tibor (Debrecen 12, Gyogyszertan, Hungary); HERNADI, Ferenc (Debrecen 12, Gyogyszertan, Hungary); JENEY, Andras (Debrecen 12, Gyogyszertan, Hungary); VALU, Gabriella (Debrecen 12, Gyogyszertan, Hungary)

Search for antagonistic actinomycetae in Hungarian soils. II. Studies of the streptomyces flora in defined geographical region. Acta biol Hung 12 no.1:69-82 '61.

1. Antibiotics Department (Head: T. Valyi-Nagy), Institute of Experimental Medicine (Director: I. Rusznyak) of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Institute of Pharmacology (Head: T. Valyi-Nagy) Medical University of Debrecen.

URI, Jozsef, dr.; VALU, Gabriella, dr.

"Therapeutic map" of the penicillins. Orv. hetil. 104 no.37: 1729-1736 15 S '63.

1. Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyogyszertani Intezet.
(PENICILLIN TOXICOLOGY) (PENICILLIN G)
(PENICILLIN, PHENOXYMETHYL) (PHENETHICILLIN)
(METHICILLIN) (PENICILLIN) (CHEMISTRY)

MUNNICH, Denes, dr.; VALU, Gabriella, dr.; URI, Jozsef, dr.

Treatment of typhoid c rriers with "Ampicillin". Orv.hetil. 105 no.5:205-208 2F '64.

1. Hajdu-Bihar Megyei Tanacs Korhaz (Debrecen) Fertöző Osztaly es Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyogyszertani Intezet.

HUNGARY

URI, Jozsef, Cand. of med. sci., BEKESI, Istvan, Cand. of chem., VALU, Gabriella; Medical University of Debrecen, Institute of Pharmacology (Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyogyszertani Intezet).

"Exo-Penicillinacylase"

Budapest, A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia V. Orvosi Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei, Vol XVI, No 2-3, 1965, pages 239-246

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] 6-Aminopenicillanic acid can be prepared from G- or V-penicillin most economically with an enzyme, penicillinase, found in some microbes. The enzyme known earlier is a cell-bound endoenzyme. By means of strain research, a Gram positive bacterium was isolated from soil which produces exo-penicillinacylase exclusively and in large amounts. This is the first bacterial strain with such properties and the first penicillinacylase product in the world literature. The optimal conditions for enzyme production were determined in shake cultures and in a laboratory fermentor. Enzyme production can be stimulated with phenylacetic acid. The enzyme was prepared in a non-purified form and its basic properties were studied. pH 8 phosphate buffer at 37° C was found to be the most optimal condition for its hydrolytic activity. It has a rather specific activity as it uses primarily G-penicillin and, to a lesser extent, V-penicillin for the production of

HUNGARY

Budapest, A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia V. Orvosi Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei, Vol XVI, No 2-3, 1965, pages 239-246

6-aminopenicillanic acid. It will not produce the same acid from the known and tested half-synthetic penicillins neither will it produce 7-amino-cephalosporanic acid from the half-synthetic cephaloridine (ceporin).
4 Hungarian, 22 Western references. [Manuscript received 13 May 65.]

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VALU, Laszlo

Comparative evaluation of cyclodialysis and cycloanemization. Szemeszet 96 no.3:125-132 S '59.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szemklinikajanak kozlemenye (Igazgato: Kettesy Aladar egyetemi tanar az orvostudomanyok doktora).
(GLAUCOMA surg.)

VALU, Laszlo

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1. A debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szemklinikajanak kozlemenye (igazgato: Kettesy Aladar)

(GLAUCOMA, surg.
cycloanemization & other electrocoagulation technics (Hun))
(ELECTROCOAGULATION, in various dis.
glaucoma, cycloanemization & other technics (Hun))

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(HYDROPHTHALMOS surg)

VALU, Laszlo

Canaliculo-dacryyocystostomy. Szemeszet 96 no.4:186-187 D '59.

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(LACRIMAL APPARATUS surg)

VALU, Laszlo; KERESZTURY, Sandor

Epibulbar primary reticulum cell lymphosarcoma. Szemeszet 97 no.3: 170-173 S '60.

1. A debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szemklinikajanak (igazgato: Kettesy Aladar egyetemi tanar, az orvostudomanyok doktora) es Korbonctani Intezetenek (Igazgato: Endes Pongrac egyetemi tanar, az orvostudomanyok doktora) kozlemenye.
(SARCOMA, RETICULUM CELL case reports)

VALU, Laszlo; KALAPOS, Sandor

On argyrophil fibers of a normal ciliary body. Szemeszet 98 no.4: 199-203 D '61.

1. A debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szenklinikajanak (Igazgato: Kettesy Aladar az orvostudomanyok doktora, egyetemi tanar) es Anatomia-, Szovet-Fejlodestani intezetenek (Igazgato: Krompecher Istvan az orvostudomanyak doktora, egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(UVEA anat & histol)

VALU, Laszlo

Lattice fibers in extrinsic ocular muscles. Szemeszet 99 no.2: 75-80 Je '62.

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(OCULOMOTOR MUSCLES anat & histol)

VALU, Laszlo

Data on the structure of the anterior angle. Szemeszet. 99 no.3: 142-145 S '62.

1. A Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szemklinikajanak kozlemenye (Igazgato: Kettesy Aladar as Orvostudomanyok doktora, egyetemi tanar). (EYE anat & histol)

VALU, Laszlo

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1. A deberceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szemklinikajanak (Igazgato: Kettesy Aladar, az orvostudomanyok doktora, egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(UVEA) (SCLERA) (ANATOMY)